

STUDIES IN THE EUPATORIEAE (ASTERACEAE). CLX.

A NEW SPECIES OF SCIADOCEPHALA FROM ECUADOR.

R. M. King and H. Robinson
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560

The genus Sciadocephala has been revised and enlarged in two recent studies from a single species to four species (King & Robinson, 1974, 1975). A fifth undescribed species has now been seen from the Napo-Pastaza area of Ecuador. The new species is the second having a repent habit being closely related to S. pakaraimae (Maquire & Wurdack) K & R of British Guiana. The species from British Guiana differs most notably by the 13-15 flowers per head with corollas only about 5 mm long. The leaves also differ by the generally smaller size with more crenulate-serrate margins and by the smaller denser pilosity of the upper surface. The hairs of the peduncle, involucral bracts, and corollas are not gland-tipped in S. pakaraimae while the hairs in the new species are larger with small but distinct glandular tips.

Sciadocephala asplundii R.M.King & H.Robinson, sp. nov. Plantae herbaceae repentes. Caules virides pilosi, pilis rufescentibus, internodiis usque ad 8 cm longis. Folia opposita, petiolis 5-17 mm longis peranguste alatis; laminae late ovatae vel suborbiculares 4-6 cm longae 3.5-5.0 cm latae base abrupte late rotundatae margine utrinque 8-12 argute serratae apice obtuse acutae supra persparse grosse pilosae subtus plerumque in nervis puberulae, nervis secundariis paucis utrinque 2 valde ascendentibus basalioribus essentialiter trinervatis. Inflorescentiae terminales non ramosae unicapitatae, pedunculis ca. 8 cm longis dense glandulo-hirsutis, bracteis basilaribus foliosis late ovatis 2.0-2.5 mm longis et ca 2 mm latis, bracteis mediis minutis ca. 6 mm longis et 2 mm latis dense glandulo-hirsutis. Capitula 2.3 cm alta et 1.2-1.5 cm lata; squamae involucri ca 15 anguste oblongae 5-8 mm longae et 1.0-1.5 mm latae biseriatae dense glandulo-hirsutae apice obtusae base vix connatae. Flores ca. 10. Corollae albae tubiformes 18 mm longae extus sparse minute puberulae in 2/3 superiore sparse glandulopilosae, tubis indistinctis, lobis breviter triangularibus ca. 0.7 mm longis et 0.8 mm latis; filamenta antherarum in parte superiore ca. 0.6 mm longa; thecae

ca. 3 mm longae; appendices ca. 0.3 mm longae et latae; styli glabri, appendicibus linearibus. Achenia immatura 4 mm longa puberula; clavulae pappi 5 immaturae ca. 1.5 mm longae; partibus glanduliferis discretis ca. 0.4 mm longis. Grana pollinis spinosa ca. 30 μ diam.

TYPE: ECUADOR: Napo-Pastaza: Mera, forest towards Mangayacu, alt. c. 1,100 m. 9. III. 1956. Flowers white. Erik Asplund 19675 (Holotype S).

References

King, R. M. & H. Robinson. 1974. Studies in the Eupatorieae (Asteraceae). CXXVII. Additions to the American and Pacific Adenostemmatinae. Adenostemma, Gymnocoronis and Sciadocephala. Phytologia 29: 1-20.

_____ & _____ 1975. Studies in the Eupatorieae (Asteraceae). CXXXIV. A new species of Sciadocephala from Panama. Phytologia 29: 343-346.

Dr. Rogers McVaugh has kindly pointed out that the species, Revealia stevioides K. & R. is the same as the previously described Oxylobus macrocephalus Paray. The type has been borrowed through the kindness of the Herbario Nacional de Mexico and the identity confirmed. The following new combination is necessary.

Revealia macrocephala (Paray) R.M.King & H.Robinson, comb. nov. Oxylobus macrocephalus Paray, Bol. Soc. Bot. Mex. 22:1. 1958. Mexico.



Sciadocephala asplundii R.M.King & H.Robinson,
Holotype, Riksmuseum, Stockholm. Photos by Victor E.
Krantz, Staff Photographer, National Museum of Natural
History.